

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 29, 1913

NUMBER 13

Re-Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

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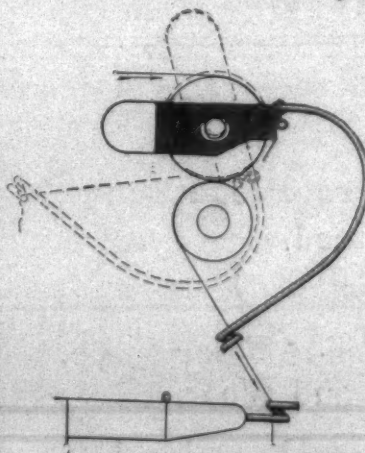
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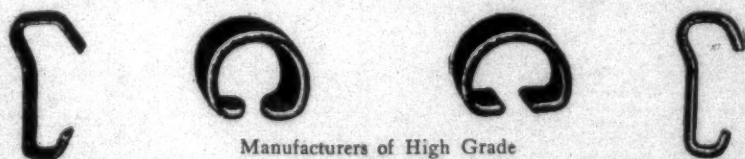
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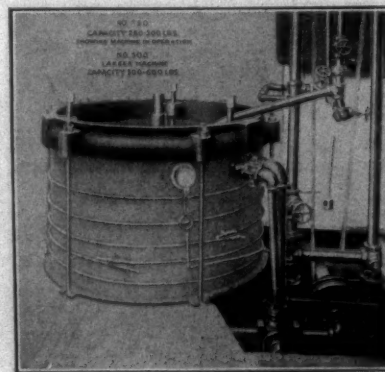
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HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED
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15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 29, 1913

NUMBER 13

Tax Assessment of South Carolina Mills

The figures on this page compiled by A. W. Jones, comptroller general of South Carolina, show how the new spindle basis of assessing South Carolina cotton mills works out. The state board of equalization refused to return to the old capital stock method of valuing textile industries, preferring the new spindle basis which is acceptable in general to the cotton manufacturers and said to be a step towards true equalization of taxation among the cotton mills of South Carolina.

The cotton mills of South Carolina will therefore be assessed for taxation during 1913 on a spindle basis, instead of on the market value of their capital stock, as has been the case during past years. The state board of equalization adopted the spindle basis of valuation on the recommendation of its cotton mill committee at a meeting on May 7. At the meeting on May 22 the board refused to rescind this action and return to capital stock as a basis for valuation. In a letter to the board of equalization, A. W. Jones, comptroller general, declared that it had assessed the textile industries "upon a revolutionary and radical principle," and by so doing had failed to include about \$2,000,000 increased capital stock since the 1912 valuation was made.

Resolutions Introduced.

J. C. Courtney, member of the board from Aiken, introduced a resolution proposing to rescind the action of the board in adopting the spindle basis and to make the assessments of textile industries the same as in 1912 plus any increase in value. By an aye and nay vote of 24 to 16, Mr. Courtney's resolution was tabled.

The comptroller general read the following letter to the board:

"It appears that at your last meeting on May 7, 1913, you assessed the textile industries of the State upon a revolutionary and radical principle.

"Since 1902 until this year the mills have been assessed for taxation upon a valuation based upon the total value of their plant, as indicated by the market value of its stock.

"This year, without notice or discussion of the change, the cotton mill committee reported assess-

(Continued on Next Page)

Mills Equipped With Draper Looms.

NAME OF MILL	Capital Invested, Par Value	100 per cent. Value by State Board	Number of Spindles	Value Per Spindle Capital Invested	Value Per Spindle State Board Value
Abbeville Cotton Mills	\$ 642,700	\$ 437,546	28,900	\$22.24	\$15.14
Calhoun Mills	600,000	391,424	25,600	23.43	15.29
Warren Manufacturing Company	500,000	479,990	36,000	13.89	13.33
Belton Mills	700,000	727,434	57,000	12.28	12.76
Chiquola Manufacturing Co.	716,000	518,890	41,280	17.34	12.57
Jackson Mills	345,850	264,000	21,504	16.08	12.23
Orr Cotton Mills	800,000	804,678	62,272	12.84	12.92
Pelzer Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000	1,626,496	130,000	7.69	12.51
Toxaway Mills	345,375	209,586	17,168	20.11	12.20
Gaffney Manufacturing Company	1,000,000	810,650	64,144	15.58	12.63
Globe Manufacturing Company	46,200	49,096	3,840	12.03	12.78
Hamrick Mills	247,000	300,000	25,000	9.88	12.00
Limestone Mills	187,500	312,500	25,500	7.50	12.50
Eureka Cotton Mills	150,000	219,104	22,172	6.76	9.88
Hampton Cotton Mills (Wylie)	150,000	210,188	21,504	6.97	9.77
Republic Cotton Mills	600,000	380,000	25,200	23.80	15.07
American Spinning Co.	527,200	675,642	52,416	10.05	14.71
Brandon Mills	973,000	945,600	86,016	15.90	10.99
Carolina Mills	197,600	180,096	13,850	14.26	13.00
Franklin Mills	69,700	89,900	10,000	6.97	8.99
Greer Manufacturing Company	176,400	338,688	25,000	7.05	13.54
Mills Manufacturing Company	352,400	381,982	31,000	11.04	12.32
F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000	954,490	70,000	14.28	13.64
Grendel Cotton Mills	500,000	553,630	53,632	9.32	10.32
Ninety-Six Cotton Mills	200,000	264,556	23,744	8.42	11.14
Panola Cotton Mills	236,700	140,000	10,304	22.97	13.58
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000	837,928	51,096	19.57	16.39
Laurens Cotton Mills	350,000	566,408	44,832	12.00	12.63
Orangeburg Manufacturing Co.	258,300	197,490	15,000	17.22	13.16
Alice Mills	241,800	243,098	21,504	11.24	11.30
Easley Cotton Mills	360,000	490,294	37,744	9.53	12.99
Maplecroft Mills	165,100	120,308	11,776	14.02	10.21
Pickens Cotton Mills	250,000	222,480	16,320	15.31	13.63
Hampton C. M. (Capital City Plant)	293,100	208,320	14,992	12.88	13.87
Hampton C. Mills (Olympia Plant)	2,638,000	1,354,200	100,320	26.22	13.49
Arcadia Mills	375,000	332,594	25,208	14.87	13.19
Beaumont Manufacturing Company	310,000	380,846	36,500	8.49	10.43
Chesnee Mills	381,500	280,000	20,160	18.92	13.88
Fairmont Manufacturing Co.	299,700	155,446	11,840	25.31	13.12
Spartan Mills	1,000,000	1,227,570	84,200	11.87	14.58
Tucapau Mills	392,000	746,188	63,744	6.15	11.70
Victor Manufacturing Company	884,200	826,484	59,136	14.95	13.97
Whitney Manufacturing Company	350,000	293,686	20,572	17.01	14.27
Lockhart Mills	1,300,000	996,602	57,184	22.73	17.43
Monarch Mills	690,000	640,666	41,152	16.76	15.56
Union Cotton Mills	738,000	1,250,000	88,000	8.38	14.20
Wallace Mills	300,000	197,490	15,000	20.00	13.16
Aragon Cotton Mills	389,900	286,412	23,050	16.91	12.42

Mills Equipped With Plain and Draper Looms.

Aiken Manufacturing Company	\$ 400,000	\$ 360,000	27,300	\$14.65	\$13.19
Graniteville Manufacturing Co.	600,000	778,470	56,848	10.55	13.69
Anderson Cotton Mills	800,000	764,038	71,392	11.21	10.70
Brogan Mills	600,600	393,032	27,780	23.77	14.15
Royal Mills	250,000	156,250	11,424	21.88	13.68
Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Co.	200,000	318,736	28,020	7.14	11.38
Darlington Manufacturing Co.	1,000,000	746,520	51,392	19.46	14.52
Hampton C. Mills (Fairfield Plant)	250,000	266,250	25,000	10.00	10.65
Conestee Mills	200,000	138,244	16,680	12.00	8.29
Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co.	467,100	190,410	16,528	28.25	11.53
Monaghan Mills	1,050,000	870,104	60,032	17.49	14.49
Piedmont Manufacturing Co.	800,000	1,020,228	70,300	11.38	14.51
Woodside Cotton Mills	1,289,900	1,002,490	84,768	15.22	11.83
Greenwood Cotton Mills	500,000	308,032	28,000	17.86	11.00
Clinton Cotton Mills	350,000	638,430	61,000	5.74	10.46
Lydia Cotton Mills	140,000	184,256	20,000	7.00	9.21

(Continued from last page)

ments which were adopted by the board without examination into the particular facts or methods by which the reported valuations were reached.

Differences in Assessments.

"On noticing the difference between the assessments for 1912 and those made by you for 1913, I discovered, on inquiry, that your cotton mill committee, instead of reviewing the returns of the mills to the county auditors and boards, based the assessments on the net assessments made by the board in 1912, apportioning the aggregate amount of the net assessments for 1912 among the mills on the basis of the number of spindles in each. The assessed value in 1912 was upon the basis of the market value of the stock. Upon the suggestion of the cotton mill association, your committee adopted the assessment for 1913 upon a so-called spindle basis; but the present value of each spindle was not arrived at, nor the present value of the cotton and property, to which additions of about \$2,000,000 have been made since the assessment of 1912. In making the assessment for 1913 you overlooked these additional values, and they will, under your assessment escape taxation. Before your board can adopt a value per spindle in a mill it must determine the actual value of the property, and if they have that, what is the sense of inquiring for the value per spindle. The value per spindle must vary in accordance with the value of the entire property of each company, and is not the same in any two mills. Hence the number of spindles is entirely misleading as an index to the value of the mill. The number of spindles compared with the number of looms, varies with the size of the thread and the number of threads to the inch of cloth. A mill equipped with Draper or improved looms lessens the cost of production. But the aggregate value of the mill may be, and often is, fixed by other conditions surrounding the property. A common standard per spindle would not be fair, even in case of mills using the same kind of looms and equipment. The value of the mills vary with the value of the lands in different locations and in the different amount of lands. Some own only the land occupied by the mill; some the mill villages, and others even surrounding farms; in the different character of the buildings, structure and machinery; the kinds of goods manufactured, and the age of the mill; the relative credits and debts of the mill company, for a mill may, from its surplus earnings, without increasing its spindles, double the value of its property subject to taxation. This shows that the number of spindles in a mill can not be used as a basis to ascertain its value.

"As an example, take the Dunear Mills, with an increased capital of \$809,800, with 51,000 spindles—cost \$15.88 per spindle. The Westervelt Mills, with \$1,074,900 capital, has 53,000 spindles, costing \$20.28, ac-

(Continued on Page 7)

NAME OF MILL	Capital Invested, Par Value	100 per cent. Value by State Board	Number of Spindles	Value Per Spindle Capital Invested	Value Per Spindle State Board Value
Middleburg Mills	200,000	123,214	10,628	18.81	11.59
Mollobon Manufacturing Co.	479,000	434,020	32,160	14.89	13.49
Courtenay Manufacturing Company	300,000	315,982	25,344	11.84	12.47
Oconee Mills Company	259,500	208,104	13,000	19.96	16.00
Glenwood Cotton Mills	291,000	277,056	22,336	13.03	12.40
Norris Cotton Mills	249,700	243,706	18,528	13.48	13.15
Hampton C. Mills (Granby Plant)	1,473,800	900,380	57,312	25.71	15.71
Hampton C. M. (Richland Plant)	699,700	320,008	26,112	26.80	12.25
Clifton Manufacturing Company	1,300,000	1,164,160	86,800	14.98	13.41
D. E. Converse Company	500,000	467,998	37,392	13.37	12.51
Cowpens Manufacturing Company	120,000	170,476	17,360	6.91	9.82
Drayton Mills	600,000	571,200	44,800	13.40	12.75
Pacolet Manufacturing Company	2,579,000	986,024	57,088	45.17	17.27
Saxon Mills	300,000	457,068	40,320	7.44	11.33
Ottaray Mills	350,000	265,598	21,600	16.20	12.29
Arcade Cotton Mills	258,700	198,020	18,576	13.92	10.66
Manchester Cotton Mills	250,000	247,444	18,840	13.27	13.13

Mills Equipped With Plain Looms

Langley Manufacturing Company	\$ 938,000	\$ 692,460	44,482	\$21.08	\$15.57
Seminole Manufacturing Co.	538,000	317,480	20,000	26.90	15.87
Cox Manufacturing Company	350,000	280,000	24,960	14.02	11.22
Gluck Mills	450,000	432,960	36,160	12.44	11.97
Irene Mills	41,600	53,300	3,328	12.50	16.01
Manetta Mills	360,000	210,494	16,820	21.40	12.51
Springstein Mills	267,048	220,000	14,112	18.92	15.58
Walterboro Cotton Mills	100,000	89,980	8,160	12.25	11.02
Hampton C. M. (Beaver Dam Plant)	193,300	125,770	10,624	18.20	11.83
Camperdown Mills	100,000	115,000	12,672	7.89	9.07
Dunear Mills	809,800	456,450	51,000	15.88	8.95
McGee Manufacturing Company	91,400	75,000	3,200	28.59	23.44
Westervelt Mills	1,074,900	475,000	53,000	20.28	8.96
Hampton C. M. (Pine Creek Plant)	300,000	247,318	18,816	15.95	13.14
Hermitage Cotton Mills	150,000	180,444	16,224	9.25	11.12
Lancaster Cotton Mills	686,800	874,184	74,184	9.25	11.78
Banna Manufacturing Company	210,900	140,820	10,128	20.82	13.90
Watts Mills	500,000	505,786	43,200	11.57	11.70
Lexington Manufacturing Company	152,500	83,670	6,656	22.91	12.57
Saxe-Gotha Mills	87,500	104,282	11,200	7.81	9.31
Marlboro Cotton Mills	963,800	588,910	49,000	19.67	12.02
Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co.	750,000	583,992	36,000	20.83	16.22
Newberry Cotton Mills	500,000	560,000	40,000	12.50	14.00
Oakland Cotton Mills	334,500	231,034	20,160	16.59	11.46
Monaghan Cotton Mills—Seneca	316,500	223,994	19,048	16.61	11.76
Monaghan Cot. Mills—Walhalla	208,700	196,214	18,816	11.09	10.42
Easley Cotton Mills—Liberty	185,700	132,348	11,840	15.68	11.21
Issaqueena Mills	285,700	296,912	25,680	11.12	11.56
Columbia Mills Company	700,000	700,000	30,000	23.33	23.33
Palmetto Cotton Mills	187,500	100,464	8,000	23.44	12.56
Apalache Mills	500,000	400,000	20,000	25.00	20.00
Arkwright Mills	200,000	231,648	20,256	9.87	11.44
Enoree Manufacturing Company	664,700	459,000	36,000	18.46	12.75
Inman Mills	350,000	398,616	33,024	10.60	11.80
Valley Falls Manufacturing Co.	120,100	70,562	6,240	19.25	11.30
Wellford Manufacturing Company	32,100	10,000	1,152	27.86	8.68
Buffalo Cotton Mills	600,000	1,000,000	63,500	9.45	15.75
Fort Mill Manufacturing Company	181,500	156,000	20,720	8.76	7.53
Hamilton-Carhartt Mills	333,333	200,000	8,352	39.91	23.95
Highland Park Manufacturing Co.	645,100	151,500	16,000	40.32	9.47
Victoria Cotton Mills	100,000	112,798	9,664	10.34	11.67
Cannon & Co.	160,000	167,854	15,440	10.36	10.87

Kind of Looms Not Stated.

Pendleton Cotton Mills	\$ 123,150	\$ 131,454	10,752	\$11.45	\$12.22
Pendleton Manufacturing Company	50,000	41,250	2,500	20.00	16.50
Riverside Manufacturing Company	390,250	239,250	20,272	19.25	11.80
H. C. Townsend Cotton Mills	25,000	45,104	5,016	4.98	8.99
Williamston Mills	300,000	359,654	32,256	9.30	11.15
Bamberg Cotton Mills	123,600	104,874	10,752	11.49	9.75
Broad River Mills	20,000	49,400	4,576	4.37	10.75
Hartsville Cotton Mills	324,300	396,144	27,207	11.91	14.56
Dillon Mills	469,800	332,000	34,800	13.50	9.54
Batesville Mills		25,896	2,500		10.35
Katrine Manufacturing Company	50,800	59,092	5,280	9.62	11.19
Pelham Mills	200,000	144,872	10,752	18.60	13.47
Simpsonville Cotton Mills	528,700	234,200	25,000	21.14	9.37
Vardry Cotton Mills	71,000	49,378	4,320	16.43	11.43
Marion Manufacturing Company	72,500	84,860	7,168	10.11	11.83
Orange Cotton Mills	75,000	71,942	5,000	15.00	14.38
Glencoe Cotton Mills	100,000	72,500	6,048	16.53	11.98
Cohannet Mills	66,600	91,800	9,000	7.40	10.20
Octoraro Cotton Mills	30,000	20,000	4,224	7.10	4.73
Wymojo Yarn Mills	169,900	83,318	5,448	31.18	15.29
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	220,000	154,874	16,672	13.19	9.28
Mary-Louise Mills	50,000	57,434	6,144	8.14	9.35
Woodruff Cotton Mills	525,000	536,170	36,600	14.34	14.65
Clover Cotton Mfg. Company	200,000	270,000	21,000	9.52	12.86
Harriss Manufacturing Company	74,700	21,316	1,632	45.77	13.06
Lockmore Cotton Mills	141,600	77,222	6,000	23.60	12.87
Neely Manufacturing Company	60,000	68,930	6,000	10.00	11.65
Tavora Cotton Mills	30,000	45,026	5,000	6.00	9.05

BOILERS

Massachusetts Standard requirements represent the highest grade of material and best methods of construction known to the boiler maker's art.

All Dillon boilers are built to meet these requirements, are certified to and are recorded in the State House at Boston.

DILLON BOILERS

INCLUDE HORIZONTAL, MANNING, STRAIGHT UPRIGHT, SCOTCH MARINE AND LOCOMOTIVE TYPES.

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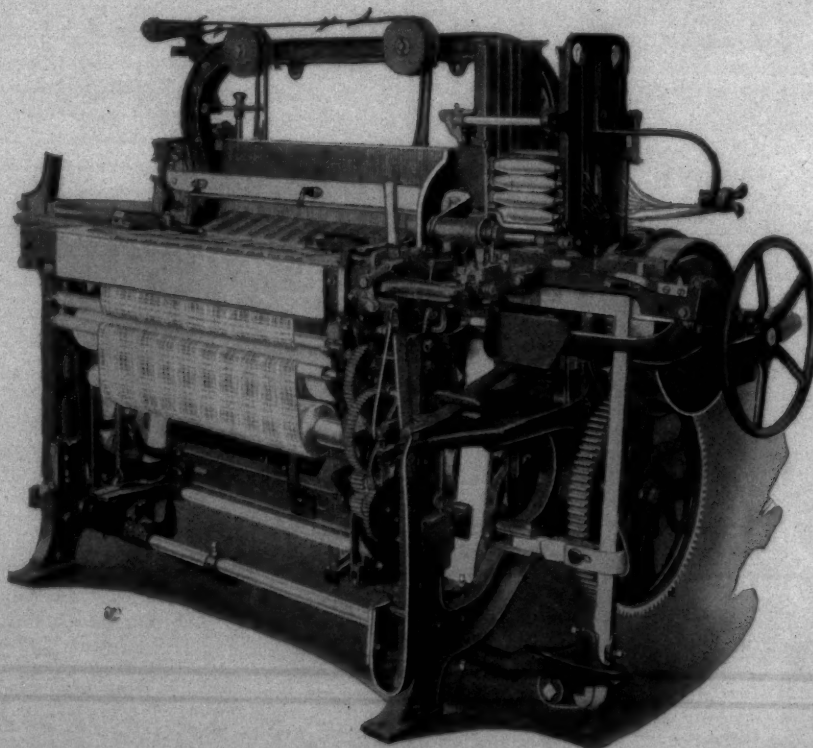
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Made in Greenville

The City of Greenville, S. C., held a "Made-in-Greenville" exhibit last week, the feature of which were the textile exhibits showing the goods made in the cotton mills.

Dunegan Mills.

The Dunegan Mills were represented by a model of the mill, complete in every detail. The tiny mill building was lighted by electricity, had window glass in it and in every other way was an exact reproduction of the magnificent plant just outside of Greenville, on the south. In addition to the miniature plant there were displayed types of goods manufactured at the mill. Some of the patterns shown were woven stripe ratine, Bulgarian ratine, ot-tamon cloth, voile curtain goods, ladies' silk dress goods, colored silk shirtings, Irish poplins, pajama checks, etc. All this was displayed on one side. On another side of the booth was a display of nothing but the shirtings manufactured at the Dunegan Mills. There is also displayed a piece of cloth with the words "Made by the Dunegan Mills, Greenville, S. C." woven into it. The cloth was made of cotton while the letters were of silk.

Parker Cotton Mills.

The Parker Cotton Mills displayed a very varied line of goods manufactured by the various plants including printed cloths, percales, osnaburgs and salt bags, linings, silesias, finished from plain goods, flaxins, canton flannel, window shades and oil cloths, cambrics, nainsook, an auto coat made from unbleached crinkled quilting, dimity quilts, pajama checks, ratines, fancy dress goods, shirtings, piques, colored crepes and lawns, etc.

They also displayed photographs of the various plants of the Parker Cotton Mill group.

McGee Mfg. Co.

The McGee Mfg. Co. had a display of blankets including their special "Indestructible" blanket. The finest wool blanket and a blanket made from a mixture of wool and cotton were also displayed. The goods were dyed, and the designs were exquisite.

Franklin Mills.

The Franklin Mills have on exhibition large samples of the excellent sheetings turned out by their plant. Their exhibit attracted great attention.

Piedmont Mfg. Co.

The display of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company was particularly good. To begin with, on a purple background the name of the plant—"Piedmont Manufacturing Company"—was worked in white rope letters, the rope being manufactured by the mill in one of its several departments.

A large number of samples of the sheetings made by this mill were on display.

Bleaching and Finishing.

The exhibit of the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company was particularly interesting as Greenville has but one bleaching and finishing plant. There were on display in their booth a dozen samples of the goods which are bleached and finished at their plant. These goods were: ratine, the product of the Cochran Mills; high grade cambric, product of Brandon Mills; nainsook checks, product of Olympia Mfg. Co.; bleached muslin, product of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.; nainsook finish, product of Watts Mills; fast color striped madras, product of Victor Mfg. Co.; cream madras, product of Alice Mills; silesia, product of Belton Mills; twill crash, product of Globe Mfg. Co.; English long cloth, product of the Easley Cotton Mills; imitation chambray, product of Franklin Mills.

F. W. Poe Mfg. Company.

The exhibit of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company was one of the most attractive. As a background there was displayed a giant panoramic photograph of the section of country in which the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company's plant is located. On either side of this photograph was exhibited some facts with reference to the increase in capital and spindles of this mill. The lettering was done in cotton rope. The following figures with reference to increase in capital were given: 1897—\$250,000; 1901—\$500,000; 1911—\$1,000,000. The increase in spindles reads as follows: 1897—10,000; 1901—58,000; 1911—70,000.

Together with this were shown samples of the various kinds of cloth manufactured by this mill.

Woodside Cotton Mills.

The display made by the Woodside Cotton Mills Company was also one of the most attractive. Here were shown the goods manufactured by the three mills composing this group: the Woodside Cotton Mills, the Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company and the Simpsonville Cotton Mills. A number of samples of the wide print cloths and other goods manufactured by these mills were displayed.

American Spinning Co.

This concern had on display samples of sheetings, ply. yarns and print cloth goods manufactured at their large plant.

Mills Manufacturing Co.

The Mills Manufacturing Company had on display twills, sheetings and print cloths which were manufactured at their large plant. They cater exclusively to the domestic trade. They also had on display English long cloth, velvet finish which they manufacture.

Camperdown Mills.

One of the most interesting of the textile exhibits was that of the Camperdown Mills, as they had a real loom in operation, weaving

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For Dyeing and Printing Cotton and Wool

SYNTHETIC INDIGO

INDIGO PASTE

ginghams. The display of cloths variety of Camperdown ginghams by the Camperdown Mills was were on display. One of the attractive and interesting articles in this section of the country displayed was a gingham dress entirely on colored goods. Here were which has been in use for six months and had been washed fifteen times. The cloth in this dress dyed, woven into cloth and finished looked as fresh and new as when it by the Camperdown Mills. A large came off the loom.

Notice to Creditors of Thayer Manufacturing Company.

Notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims or claiming liabilities against the Thayer Manufacturing Company that they, and each of them, must present their claims to the undersigned Receivers, duly verified, at their office No. 1110 Commercial Bank Building, N. C. Corner Fourth and Tryon Sts., in the City of Charlotte, on or before the 15th day of June, 1913, and all creditors and claimants are hereby notified that all claims not so presented on or before said date will be barred from any interest or participation in the distribution of the proceeds of the property and assets of the Thayer Manufacturing Company.

This notice is given pursuant to and in accordance with the decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County in the case of "Robert Lassiter, on behalf of himself and all stockholders and creditors of the Thayer Manufacturing Company, Plaintiff, vs. Thayer Manufacturing Company, Defendant," entered at the April Term, 1913 of said court.

This May 1, 1913.

E. A. Smith,
George B. Hiss,
Receivers of Thayer Mfg. Co.

Notice of Sale of Property of Thayer Manufacturing Company.

By virtue of and pursuant to the decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, entered at the April Term, 1913, thereof, in a civil action therein pending entitled "Robert Lassiter, on behalf of himself and all stockholders and creditors of the Thayer Manufacturing Company, Plaintiff, vs. Thayer Manufacturing Company, Defendant," we the undersigned, Receivers of the Thayer Manufacturing Company on Monday, 2nd day of June, 1913 at noon at the Courthouse door, in the City of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real and personal property, to-wit:

That tract or parcel of land in Paw Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, on the north side of the Mount Holly Road, about seven miles west from the City of Charlotte, adjoining the lands of W. A. Cathey, Mrs. John Cathey, J. H. Mayes and others, containing 120 acres more or less, being fully described in a deed from J. H. Mayes and others to the Thayer Manufacturing Company, recorded in Book 291, page 558, of the office of the Register of Deeds of said county.

Upon the said tract of land are certain buildings, some of which are under construction and in an incomplete state as follows: Factory building 154x225 ft., two stories high; and weave shed 163x240 ft., with saw tooth roof, and basement biler room 42x46 ft.; brick chimney 450 H. P.; pump room 21x22 ft.; cotton warehouse 100x100 ft.; cotton opening room 31x42 ft.; also ten cottages for operatives.

The tracks of the Piedmont & Northern Electric Railway intersect the property from which side tracks enter the mill yards.

Also the following machinery, fixtures and personal property, to-wit: One well boring machine; pipes fittings, and fixtures for wells; one steam pump; one triplex pump; one pair mules; harness and wagon; six wheel scrapers; six drag scrapers; one plow; sundry small tools; office furniture and fixtures; 32,000 feet of lumber.

All of the above property will be sold with a clear title and free and clear of encumbrances, it being understood that any liens or claims against the property shall attach to the purchase price thereof which will be paid out and disbursed under the orders of the court. This sale will be made subject to the confirmation of the court.

This May 1, 1913.

E. A. Smith,
George B. Hiss,
Receivers of Thayer Mfg. Co.

Adopts Spindle Basis.

(Continued from Page 5)

cording to the capital invested. Both of these are new mills, and there can be no question of depreciation; here is a difference of \$4.40 per spindle. Yet your board has assessed them at practically the same amount per spindle. The difference in the taxable value of the two plants is over \$22,000 upon the spindle basis.

"The accompanying tables show the value of each mill, according to capital invested as returned by the mill, and the value per spindle as assessed by your board (of which 50 per cent is taken for assessment)."

Hearing from Mills.

After Mr. Courtney introduced his resolution, Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, president of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, told the board that the old method of fixing the assessments of textile industries was unsatisfactory. For years the market value of the capital stock has been taken as the basis of assessment. The average value of each spindle in South Carolina mills was \$13, which figure was arrived at by dividing the total capitalization of the mills by the total number of spindles. The assessments for 1913 were accordingly derived from the average value of each spindle taken with the market value of the stock in each mill.

W. E. Beattie, of Greenville, president and treasurer of the Piedmont Mill, and chairman of the tax committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, also explained to the board the new basis.

A member of the board declared that the spindle basis of assessment was the first step toward equalization of taxation among the cotton mills which had ever been taken by the board.

By a vote of 24 to 14 the board declared that the spindle basis of assessment was the first step toward equalization of taxation among the cotton mills which had ever



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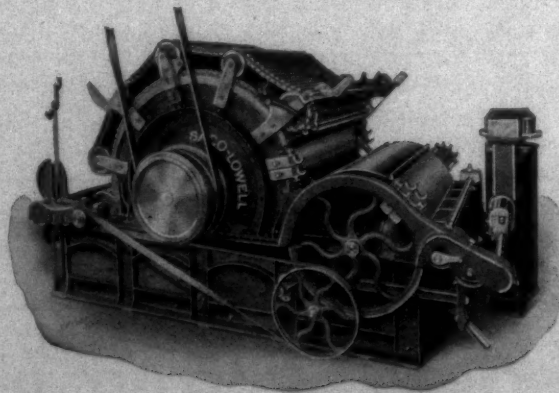
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Southern Office

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agt.

been taken by the board.

of valuation, based solely upon the

By a vote of 24 to 16 the board market value of the capital stock refused to return to the old method of a mill.

The Yarborough Pick Motion

The large amount of power consumed by the picking mechanism of an ordinary loom, and the great cost of upkeep necessary to maintain all the parts in an effective working condition, have presented obstacles which hitherto have not been successfully overcome. So much has been said, about the imperfections of the ordinary mechanism used for propelling loom shuttles, that it is needless to discuss the matter further than to mention imperfections of picking mechanism have almost invariably brought others in their train which were no less objectionable. Considerations such as these have prompted the opinion that any successful picking motion would of necessity involve a radical departure from existing types.

A new picking motion, invented by J. E. Yarborough, of Atlanta, Ga., as will be seen from the illustrations Figs. 1 and 2, is entirely different from any existing form of picking mechanism, and unlike most radical departures from old methods it decreases the number of the parts. The prime mover is the rocking shaft, which is made 7 1/2-in. longer than usual at each side of the loom, and is also made to revolve by means of a sprocket chain drive from the crankshaft. Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, A shows a cylinder closed at the top, and fitting so neatly in the cylinder A that no packing is required. J is the eccentric strap of a connecting-rod which is attached to the inside of the piston B. The two guides K, K are cast integral with the piston. Inside the strap J is an eccentric keyed to the rocking-shaft, so that as the latter rotates, the piston B alternately rises and falls. Fig 1 shows the cylinder A and the piston B at the bottom of their travel, which is their position just after the shuttle has been thrown from the left-hand side of the loom. The piston B is then lifted about 1 1/2-in. The cylinder A is also raised, and the picking-stick is rocked outwards to the position shown in Fig 2. This position is about 2-in. short of the extreme outward point to which the picking-stick will be pushed by the shuttle when it again enters this

box. This forms the shuttle check. As the piston and cylinder reach their highest point, the outer end of the setting lever E drops, forcing the link F and the tripping lever G into the position shown in Fig. 2. This locks and holds the cylinder A firmly in its topmost position. The piston B is then drawn downwards and part-way out of the cylinder. At the position shown in Fig. 2. As the piston B travels downwards a vacuum is created inside the cylinder.

discharged at the end of each stroke through a one-way clap valve. As the cylinder A approaches the point where the head of the cylinder would strike the head of the piston, a small amount of air is entrapped between them. This air forms a perfect elastic cushion, and prevents the metals from coming into actual contact.

The makers claim a large number of advantages amongst which may be mentioned the following: No

blow against the shuttle is the elastic pressure of air. It begins softly, and increases until the pressure of the picker against the shuttle is greatest as the shuttle leaves the picker at the end of the stroke, so that in effect the shuttle is pushed rather than struck. We are also informed that the weight of all the parts for completely equipping a 40-in. plain or dobby loom is about 100 lb., while the first cost is less than that of ordinary picking mo-

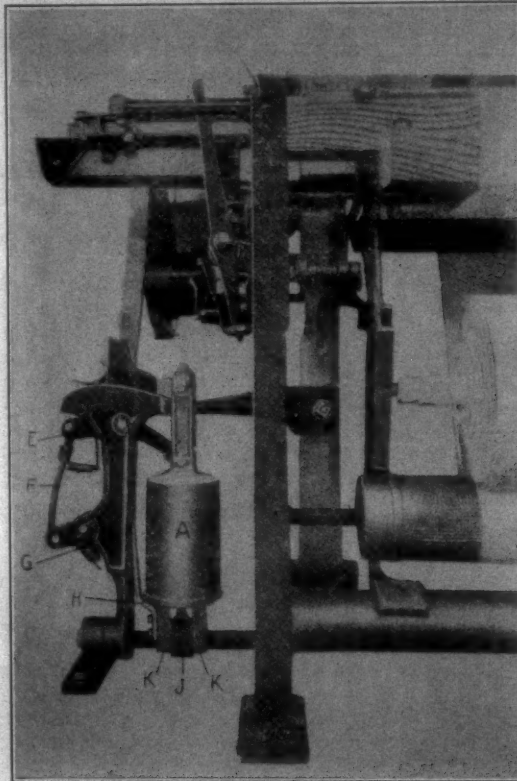


Fig 1.

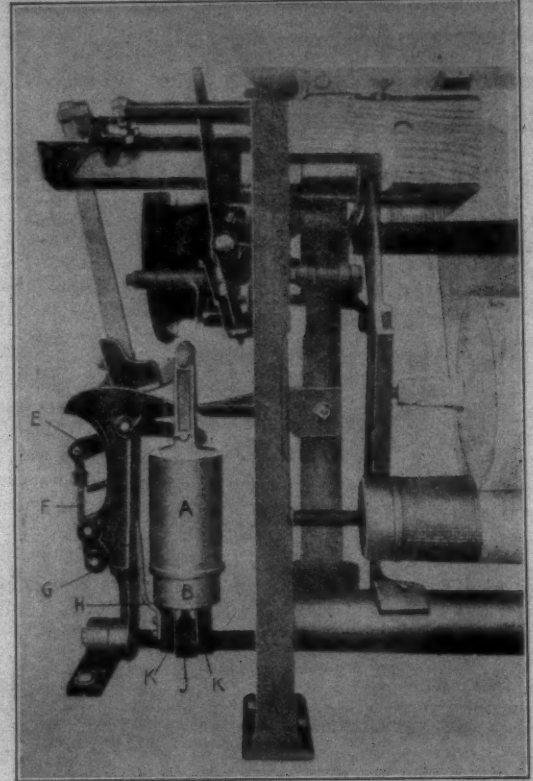


Fig. 2.

der A. As the piston B moves still farther downward, the adjustable tripping dog H engages the end of the tripping lever G, turning the lever G down and outward. This unlocks and releases the cylinder A and so permits the air pressure on the cylinder A instantly to drive it downward to close the vacuum. As the cylinder A, rushes downward, the shuttle is thrown. The vacuum in the cylinder is self-induced; and any air leakage into the vacuum is

increased floor space is required. All parts are outside the loom framing, where they are easy of access. The shuttle cannot stop in the warp. It is independent of the loom speed and every stroke of the picking-stick is of the same power. It is almost noiseless and vibration due to picking is eliminated. Less power is required for picking. Through a single adjustment the force of the pick may be raised from the weakest to the strongest. The driving

tions. The motion can be applied to practically all types of looms and the owners of the patents claim that it has been demonstrated to be a practical success.

Holland Mill.

Gastonia, N. C.

F. L. WilsonSupt.
Luther Perkins....Carder and Spin
Charlie Haas.....Night Spinner
W. M. Cannon.....Night Carder

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Discussion Page.

We take this occasion to say that we welcome questions for our discussion page and answers to those that appear.

This page is intended for the practical men and we want short articles for it, from practical men who are interested in the discussion of practical matters.

If you have any matter of practical interest about which you are puzzled we will be glad to have you as the question here and give our readers a chance to answer it for you.

If you have in your experience discovered anything of practical value which is not generally known, a short article here will carry the information to several thousand men and may be a great help to many of them.

If you can answer any question that is asked on this page we hope you will feel at liberty to take part in the discussions.

To Find Length of Belt.

Editor:

Do you know of a rule for finding the length of a cross belt, if so will you please give it to me.

R. P. C.

Answer to Fixer.

Editor:

Replying to "Fixer's" question in regard to tension on roving frames, I would suggest that he count the teeth in the gears driving bobbin shaft and also see that the gears on front and back bobbin and spindle shafts are the same. See that the gears are the same size and pitch, and if not make them the same.

The gears some times look very much alike, but have just a little difference in the pitch, which would cause just such trouble.

I remember having a similar experience with a frame when a fixer put on a gear belonging to a frame with a different gauge.

Now I really think you will find your trouble in your gears as I did. I notice you say your gears are the same, or have the same number of teeth, but only a difference in the gears will make the difference you mention. Please give make of your frame, if you have not discovered the trouble when you read this.

Supt.

Answer to Fixer.

Editor:

In regards to the question asked by "Fixer," will say that it an uncommon trouble, in fact, I have been in the carding department for 13 years and I never saw anything

to equal "Fixer's" trouble. I have had trouble similar to "Fixer's" but not as bad, but I was using a very low grade of cotton which was very weak and with short staple and my front row ran very slack due to the fact that there was more tension on the front row than on the back row as the distance is greater from the front roll to the front flyers. If "Fixer" is using staple cotton and his flyers are the right size for the hank roving he is making, the trouble must be in his gearing. I would suggest that "Fixer" examine his gearing on his spindle and bobbin shaft.

Blue Ridge.

Rates to Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

Athens, Ga., May 24, 1913.

Editor:

Please publish the following relative to meeting of Southern Textile Association meeting June 20th and 21st:

The committee of arrangement would urge all who are going to attend, to understand matter of rates. There are no special rates granted on account of this meeting, for the reason that the summer rate to Isle of Palms are much cheaper than any special rate we could get and further it is not limited as a special ticket would be. The summer rates go into effect June 1st. In buying tickets ask for the summer rate to Isle of Palms. In regard to coupon stations: As stated in Secretary Escott's circular letter, these tickets can be had off-handed at principal points, but members living at smaller stations must look after this point some days ahead. David Clark explained matter fully in his issue of Textile Bulletin, dated May 22. For instance, if a member lives at China Grove, N. C., he must make application to agent for ticket and call for summer rate to Isle of Palms and the agent at this point will get ticket for him from agent at Salisbury, or nearest coupon station.

The writer has heard from several hundred members and friends who are arranging to attend this meeting. The committee wants assistance of the Textile press, for it is through this medium that we must reach mill people.

A. B. Carter, Chairman.
W. P. Hamrick, Sec'y.

Samples From Textile School.

We have received from the Textile Department of the A. & M. College at Raleigh, N. C., a very interesting and handsome set of samples of goods that have been designed and manufactured by the students. They certainly reflect great credit upon that institution.

The demand for graduates of that institution has been greater this year than the number of graduates.

Cotton Spinning Examination.

The following are some of the question and answers taken from the examination held on April 28th by the City and Guilds of London (England) Institute:

Question.—It is usual when spinning good qualities of yarn to make a large mixing. Why is this done? Give a full answer.

Answer.—The primary object of cotton mixing is to obtain and maintain uniform conditions in regard to spinning, amount of waste, and general quality of the finally spun yarn. Even if only one so-called class of cotton be used it is well known that the cotton varies appreciably in one respect or another due to natural causes which apply more or less to the fruit of plants of almost any description. It does not pay to have cotton going through the mill above the average quality one day, and then a few days afterwards to be below the average for the same yarns. Mixing of cotton reduces the danger of such variation, and large stack mixings are admittedly the best for maintaining absolute uniformity day after day. If one mixing only lasts two days while another lasts a fortnight, and has been properly made to begin with, it is obvious that the latter is best for uniformity. The mixing should stand a few days before using, and this helps the cotton to attain a natural working condition of dryness, besides permitting the cotton fibres to naturally tend to loosen themselves from one another.

Question.—What is meant by grading of cotton, and how are the different grades determined? Give a list of the standard grades of American cotton.

Answer.—There are several qualities which are keenly noticed when selecting cotton, such as cleanliness, color, smoothness, fineness, strength and length of fibre. Stapling is the market term applied to judging the length of fibre, while grading more particularly alludes to such features as the first two named above, or the general appearance and brightness of the cotton.

The chief grades of American cotton are:—Ordinary (Ord), Good Ordinary (G.O.), Low Middling (L. M.), Middling (Mid.), Good Middling (G. M.), Middling Fair (M.F.). By means of the prefixes "strict," "fully," and "barely," these full grades are divided into half and quarter grades. For example, we have Barely Middling, which is a quarter below Middling; Strict Middling, which is a quarter better; and Fully Middling which is a half grade better, than Middling, while Barely Good Middling would be three-quarters grade better than Middling, or a quarter grade below middling. Standard samples of the grades are kept in the offices of the Liverpool cot-

ton brokers, but are liable to alteration with each season's crop. Grading of cotton belongs to Honours and not to Grade I.

Question.—Describe to what extent pneumatic transmission of cotton can be used in the mixing and blowing room, and give examples of how it may cause uneven results.

Answer.—Transmission of cotton from one point to another, or through portions of machines, has been a feature of the earlier cotton spinning mill processes for a long period of years, and, indeed, is presumably responsible for the term "blowing room." The most used and most necessary application of the pneumatic principle is in connection with drawing the cotton from the beater to the cages in any opener or scutcher by means of a fan draft, and in carrying dust and fine dirt into the dust chambers. Another well-known example consists in carrying the cotton through long trunks with the object of drying it and allowing sand or impurities to drop out of the cotton in a very easy manner. A great many openers have had these preliminary attachments and especially for American cotton. The most recent application of the pneumatic principle consists in drawing the cotton upwards from cellar mixing room to the blowing rooms above through pipes of about 8 in. diameter, instead of lifting the cotton by double elevating latices. Variations in the density of cotton and atmospheric changes may cause the last named trunks to permit the cotton to pass easily at one time, and yet be in danger of choking up at another. It has also been found that feeding and delivery of the cotton do not always start and stop promptly together in response to the working of the full lap knock-off motion.

A farmer in great need of extra hands at haying time finally asked Si Warren, who was accounted the town fool, if he could help him out.

"What'll ye pay?" asked Si.

"I'll pay what you're worth," answered the farmer.

Si scratched his head a minute, then announced decisively:

"I'll be durned if I'll work fer that!"—Ex.

At a banquet of New York newspaper men, recently, a story was told to exemplify the pride which every man should take in the work by which he makes a living.

Two street-sweepers, seated on a curb-stone, were discussing a comrade who had died the day before.

"Bill certainly was a good sweeper," said one.

"Y-e-s," conceded the other, thoughtfully. "But—don't you think he was a little weak around the lamp-posts?"—Ex.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, MAY 29

Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

The arrangement committee which has charge of the meeting of the Southern Textile Association on June 20th and 21st, has requested us to again impress upon those who expect to attend that tickets should be purchased to Isle of Palms, S. C., and not to Charleston, S. C., as the summer rates of 2 cents per mile do not apply to Charleston.

The Isle of Palms is about six miles from Charleston, S. C., and is reached partly by boat and partly by trolley line, both of which are included in a ticket to Isle of Palms from your home town.

We take occasion to again suggest that you ask your railroad agent at once about the rates and not wait until the last day.

From all sections we get reports that everybody who can possibly get off for June 20th and 21st is going to be present at the Isle of Palms' meeting and we now look for a record-breaking crowd. Over 400 members were present at the Augusta meeting in July, 1910, and we believe that fully 600 will go to the Isle of Palms' meeting.

The Calamity Howler.

We all know, or at least think we know, what will be the effect of the proposed radical reduction of the items in tariff schedule I, which is the cotton schedule.

We believe that a reduction to the point proposed in the present Underwood bill will enable our foreign competitors to enter the American market with their goods and sell at prices with which our home mills cannot compete.

We firmly believe that the proposed cuts are too radical and we believe that our manufacturers should do all in their power to influence Congress to amend the present measure.

At the same time we depreciate the general calamity howl that is being sent up by many mill men as we believe its only effect is to hurt the cotton goods and cotton yarn market.

We were on a train recently with a mill man who operates a very small antiquated mill and he was crying aloud about what the tariff was going to do to him. We would bet ten dollars to ten cents that he does not know what his own manu-

facturing costs are today and we are sure he knows nothing of foreign costs.

We know another mill man who has been doing much wailing and yet we know that an audit of his mill books has shown that he has never made a dollar in the operation of his mills, his entire profits having been made by getting on the right side of the cotton market. Men like these go to the New York and Philadelphia markets and weep upon the bosoms of their commission merchants and then expect the market to be active in the face of such calamity howling.

We recognize the fact that the proposed reduction is too radical and we urge every manufacturer to use his influence to get his Senators to look at the facts and take notice of the justice of the cotton manufacturers' claims, but this continued wave of calamity howling does no good and the country is becoming sick of it and about the only effect of such a policy is to check the normal consumption of goods and yarns.

We have good reason to believe that some change will be made in the cotton schedule before the Underwood bill becomes the law and we hope that it can be brought back to approximately the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association schedule.

When the bill is passed, even if in its present form, the cotton manufacturers will have to face the situation and crying and calamity howling are not going to help, but on the other hand will retard normal business conditions.

For the next few months at least we have very little to fear for the English and other foreign mills are well filled with orders and are getting better prices than they could hope to obtain in America. Our own mills are also for the most part well sold ahead and within the past week China has again entered the market for our sheetings and drills.

The rub will appear when dull times come to the foreign mills and they turn to the United States as a market for their surplus. We must prepare for that time and be as fit as possible to meet the conditions then.

A broader field of exports and the development of foreign markets for our goods is best manner of meeting such conditions.

In addition to that we must bring our cotton manufacturing industry to a more scientific and efficient basis. There are very few mills that can not reduce their costs of today by improving their equipment and

their manufacturing methods and when they feel the necessity of doing so in order to live, there will be a general awakening along that line.

The Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the individual cotton manufacturers who are fighting the proposed Underwood bill have our support because we believe the bill to be unjustly severe and we sincerely hope they can get the Senate to make amendments.

Calamity howling by those who are giving no assistance is what makes us tired.

We Trade Cloth for Ivory.

The question of the tariff on cotton cloth in its relation to ivory tusks from Africa was the subject of an interesting discussion before the senate finance committee at Washington, D. C., last week by Capt. Ellison A. Smyth of Greenville. It is not generally known that for many years Southern cotton mills have had a practical monopoly on certain kinds of cotton goods in Africa. After these goods were sold, crude ivory was taken in lieu of money and this ivory brought to the United States and manufactured into piano keys, knife handles and other commodities. The present tariff bill has placed the duty on raw ivory at 20 per cent and Capt. Smyth told the committee that if this duty should become law it would prevent Southern mills from competing with makers of the same class of goods elsewhere and that this trade would be entirely lost. Transferring tusk ivory (produced only in Africa) from the free list to a duty of 20 per cent" Captain Smyth said, "destroys our market on the eastern coast of Africa for one million dollars worth of Southern cotton cloth and threatens to destroy a total trade in Southern cotton cloth of more than two million dollars per annum. Since 1849 one firm has been exporting American products to East Africa and Red Sea points in exchange for the products of these countries, the chief of which has always been ivory. The chief exports varied in the past, but of late years cotton cloth has supplanted other exports. For the collection and shipment of ivory, etc., to this country and for the sale and distribution of cotton goods in the east we maintain houses, for example at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Aden and Khartoum or Omburna and are about to establish a house on the Congo. At such places the actual collection of the ivory throughout the elephant country and the final distribution of the cotton goods, is done by native traders with whom we make the exchange.

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FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

W. B. Hixon has resigned as overseer of spinning at Enoree, S. C.

J. B. Turner has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

O. F. Veal has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Pelham, Ga.

J. R. Turner has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. B. Hixon has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Enoree (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. W. Kerr is now overhauling at the Dan River Mill No. 4, Danville, Va.

E. L. Hege has resigned as superintendent of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

A. C. Penland is now overseer of spinning at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

R. S. Steele, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted a position with the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

Walter Weeks is now second hand in carding at the Profile Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.

L. T. Sanford has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Wm. Huffman is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. T. Green, of Greer, S. C., has accepted a position with the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. D. Ballard, of Griffin, Ga., is now overseer of weaving at the Barker Mills, Mobile, Ala.

W. F. Rogers has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Pelham, Ga., to become overseer of spinning at Enoree, S. C.

T. A. Marshall has resigned his position at the Wylie Mill, Chester, S. C., to accept a position with the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

N. M. Lee, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of finishing at the Ossipee Mill, Elon College, N. C.

J. H. Stillwell has resigned his position at the Sevier Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Atlas Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. B. Henderson, of Belton, S. C., is now second hand in spooling and warping at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Grover Sutton, of Edenton, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Roanoke Mills No. 1, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Lewis Beal, of the Piedmont Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., had the misfortune last week to lose a pocket book containing \$30.00.

D. H. Whitener, of Clover, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in card room at the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

E. F. Anderson, overseer of carding in Mill No. 2, Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., has taken charge of No. 1 carding also.

J. A. Campbell has resigned as overseer of spinning at Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., to accept same position at Whitmire, S. C.

M. B. Boseman of Lumberton, N. C., has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. B. Brown, of Roanoke, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Pearl Mills, Durham, N. C.

F. C. Bertrand has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. C. Penninger has resigned as second hand at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., to accept a position with the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

A. L. Johnson has resigned his position at Lando, S. C., to become second hand in carding at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. P. Carpenter, superintendent of the Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C., is on crutches because of running a nail in his foot.

J. S. Linder, of Social Circle, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

John F. Scott, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

W. B. Richardson, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

Dick Garrison, of the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C., has accepted a position with the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. R. Graham, of West Durham, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Factory.

D. A. Jewell, president and A. F. Yates, superintendent of the Crystal Springs Bleaching Co., of Chickamauga, Ga., were in Charlotte, N. C., last week on business relative to their proposed cotton mill.

T. H. Fairchild, for the past four years superintendent of the Dixie Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., has resigned that position and will probably enter the automobile business, being an expert automobile man as well as mill man. His resignation, however, does not take effect till June 30th.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS, PAGE 16**Superintendents
and Overseers****Warren Mfg. Co.****Warrenville, S. C.**

A. T. Brown	.....Supt.
S. M. Douglas	.....Carder
P. B. Howe	.....Spinner
R. A. Sims	.....Weaver
J. L. Grant	.....Cloth Room
— Lewis	.....Master Mechanic

Taylorsville Cotton Mill.**Taylorsville, N. C.**

Eugene Cross	.....Supt.
Jno. W. Walters	.....Carder
W. L. Rhyme	.....Spinner
Fred Williams	.....Night Card. — Spin
J. F. Davis	.....Master Mechanic

Green River Mfg. Co.**Tuxedo, N. C.**

H. E. Erwin	.....Supt.
C. L. Nelson	.....Carder
J. A. Andrews	.....Spinner
W. J. Austin	.....Night Card. & Sp.

Pickens Cotton Mill.**Pickens, S. C.**

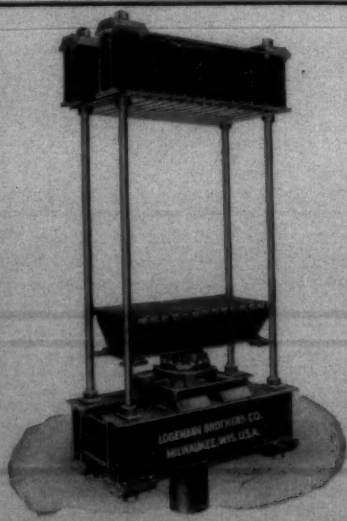
Jno. T. Abercrombie	.....Supt.
Jno. A. Morrell	.....Carder
J. N. Jewell	.....Spinner
E. J. Wolfe	.....Weaver
J. B. Holland	.....Cloth Room
Jno. T. Hutchings	.....Master Mech

Fountain Inn Mfg. Co.**Fountain Inn, S. C.**

G. W. Turnipseed	.....Supt.
R. C. Collins	.....Carder and Spinner
A. D. Martin	.....Weaver
P. B. Martin	.....Cloth Room
A. Z. Garrett	.....Master Mechanic

Conestee Mills.**Greenville, S. C.**

C. G. FosterSupt.
B. R. Dickson	.....Carder
H. R. Riddle	.....Spinne
C. F. Griffith	.....Weaver
L. C. Hudson	.....Cloth Room
E. T. Smith	.....Master Mechanic

**SINGLE RAM
Hydraulic Baling Presses**

Two ram or three ram hydraulic presses are ancient ideas. Even pressure and greatest efficiency can only be secured with single ram presses.

Speed—power—economy, are the essential features combined in our presses.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee more efficiency with less power than any other press built.

Over 50 Styles

Hand, Belt, Electric, Hydraulic

Logemann Brothers Co

303 Oregon St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Southern Representative:

J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Stubbs, N. C.—The Buffalo Cotton Mills are having ventilators placed over the entire mill.

Newport News, Va.—Stewart Hosiery Mills will rebuild plant reported burned at loss of \$75,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Cotton Mills Co., has amended its charter, reducing its capital from \$500,000 to \$400,000.

Concord, N. C.—The Cannon Mfg Co. has purchased a motor truck with a capacity of 12 bales of cotton.

Grantville, Ga.—The Grantville Hosiery Mills have completed the building of a cotton warehouse of 500 bales capacity.

Honea Path, S. C.—A cyclone which struck this place Tuesday afternoon, tore down the smoke stacks of the Chiquola Mills.

Newton, N. C.—The new Ridgeview Hosiery Mill has been started up, and it is said that their output is sold up for some time.

Norfolk, Va.—The Wilson Hosiery Co., a Philadelphia concern, has leased a building on Chestnut street, this city and will operate there a branch plant.

Maryville, Tenn.—C. S. Groves formerly of this place has abandoned his idea of building a hosiery mill at Sequatchee and is now considering some North Carolina points.

Durham, N. C.—It is reported here that P. H. Anderson, of Boston, Mass., is planning the establishment of a silk manufacturing plant in this city.

Anderson, S. C.—The Gluck Mills will increase their output by the addition of 32 looms. This machinery has been purchased and will be delivered about June 15.

Lumberton, N. C.—The interior of the Lumberton Cotton Mill office, is receiving a fresh coat of paint. The work of the office is being carried on in the directors' room, while the painting is being done.

Monroe, N. C.—The Monroe Cotton Mills have closed down indefinitely. No announcement has been made relative to cause of shutdown or time of resuming operations.

Paris, Tenn.—The Board of Trade is conferring with North Carolina manufacturers, who plan to build a cotton factory in Texas. The organization named is endeavoring to locate this enterprise at Paris and proposes the formation of a \$300,000 corporation.

Troy, N. C.—It is proposed to establish a knit goods mill at this place, and efforts are being made to organize a company. The movement is progressing and it is expected that a \$20,000 to \$30,000 capital will be obtained. J. Reed Miller is the active promoter of the proposition.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Robert T. Cameron, president of the Southern Aseptic Cotton Co., is interested in a plant to build a \$500,000 knitting mill and a bleachery and dyeing plant to cost \$250,000. He plans to interest Eastern and foreign capitalists and it is expected that a company will be organized in the near future.

Keyser, W. Va.—The Klots Throwing Co. has been incorporated with an initial capital stock of \$5,000, its purpose being to engage in silk throwing. Its incorporators are Frederick Hildebrandt, of Tompkinsville, N. Y.; Hugh L. Nehring, Lauren Sarroll and Francis M. Watrus, of New York, and John C. Grier, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Penrose, N. C.—Calhoun Hosiery Co., recently incorporated, with \$25,000 capital stock has acquired plant of Penrose Manufacturing Co.; 68 knitting machines; daily capacity, 300 dozen pairs; J. G. Scrutchin, Jr., president and treasurer; F. P. Bacon, vice president; W. L. Talley, secretary.

Chickamauga, Ga.—D. A. Jewell, president of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., was in Charlotte, N. C., last week with his superintendent, A. F. Yates, to confer with machinery agents relative to the 21,000 spindle mill which he is to build at Chickamauga, Ga. It is understood that the machinery contracts will be placed within the next ten days.

Rockwood, Tenn.—The Rockwood Mills will add considerable knitting and ribbing machinery, the exact number not having been determined, but it may be stated that it is proposed to double the output of the present equipment. This increase will be undertaken as soon as the company moves into its new building, which will be about June 1. The increased capacity will be about 3,000 pairs of hosiery daily.

Suffolk, Va.—The Maxwell Hosiery Mills have purchased a factory site upon which to erect another plant, probably taking the place of the present establishment. The new site is 300 feet long by 100 feet wide and is located on the Norfolk Southern Railroad. This company recently increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and intends largely to increase the capacity of its mills.

Cowpens, S. C.—The addition to the picker room of the Cowpens Mfg. Co. has been completed and the new machinery will soon be in operation. The new company store of the Cowpens Mfg. Co. is nearing completion.

Norfolk, Va.—The Chesapeake Knitting Mills Corporation will soon begin the erection of its proposed plant for manufacturing the paper boxes used for packing its output of hosiery. It has awarded the construction contract to A. B. Sawyer, of Norfolk. Plans and specifications have been received for the building, which will be a \$10,000 structure 20 feet long by 80 feet wide, of brick.

Jackson, Ga.—The Pepperton Cotton Mill has contracted with a New York firm for so large a quantity of fancy weave cloth that the company has made arrangements for fifty additional horse power in order to meet this contract.

All the jacquard looms will be put in operation and run day and night. There are 100 of these fancy weave looms, and this order is the largest for that kind of cloth ever contracted for at one time by this mill.

LaGrange, Ga.—Howard Park, who has for some time been negotiating for the re-opening of the Park Mill on a larger scale, is at last able to announce that plans have finally been completed, and within the next few months the old mill will be opened with an increased capacity of 2,000 spindles. The Atlanta & West Point Railroad is carrying on negotiations looking to the construction of additional sidetrack to the mill.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Standard Processing Co., plant at Ridge-dale, near this city, is rapidly completing its mercerizing plant. Its buildings include the following: 100 by 45 foot two-story warehouse, 41 by 41 foot boiler house, 176 by 84 foot two-story mill; total cost about \$35,000. The machinery will include mercerizing equipment, drying and quilling apparatus, gassing installation, cone winders, etc. Electricity will be used for motive power, about \$1,200 00 to be the cost of this electrical equipment.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The annual statement of the Brookside Mills has been issued and is as follows: President, James Maynard, treasurer, Justin E. Gale; directors, S. B. Luttrell, Horace S. Sears, Chas. H. Utley, Charles E. Riley and H. A. Chamberlain. Report of March 31, 1913, shows: Assets—Real estate \$556,540; machinery, \$1,039,397; merchandise \$608,150; cash and debts receivable, \$119,000; total \$2,323,087. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$900,000 (\$1,200,000 authorized); accounts payable, \$4,700; floating indebted-

ness, \$246,358; profit and loss, \$970,029; depreciation account, \$202,000; total, \$2,323,087.

Anderson, S. C.—The new addition to the Conneross Yarn mill will be in operation about the middle of next week, thereby more than doubling the capacity of the mill. The addition to the mill has been made without interruption of operation although part of the old mill was rebuilt.

Social Circle, Ga.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Social Circle Cotton Mills in Lawrenceville before Referee N. L. Hutchens, Trustee B. S. Walker was ordered to sell the mill free from all liens, in Monroe on the first Tuesday in July, next, the upset price being fixed at \$125,000, the purchaser to pay \$10,000 cash on day of sale and take possession of mill. He is then to have ninety days to raise the balance of the money. The formal advertisement offering the property for sale again will appear immediately.

The mill was recently sold to G. M. Duval, of Social Circle, but that the referee and creditors refused to confirm the sale, thus making it necessary to sell it again.

Spartanburg, S. C.—A verdict of \$5,600 in favor of the Saxon Mills against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., for the loss of two carloads of machinery was upheld by the full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts last week. The machinery was shipped from the Draper plant at Hopedale to Spartanburg, S. C. It was destroyed by fire at Augusta, Ga., en route. The Saxon Mills directed the machinery shipped over the Eastern & Southern Dispatch route via Alexandria, Va., but the goods were sent over the Atlantic Coast Dispatch route after leaving Alexandria.

The court holds the New Haven road wrong in sending the machinery over a different line from that indicated and that its act was tantamount to a conversion of the machinery.

In the suit by the plaintiff against the Pennsylvania and Southern railroads the court directed a new trial.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—According to R. T. Cameron, president of the Southern Aseptic Cotton Co., of this city; Oswald Frederick Rothe, chemist, of the local plant, has discovered a solution for bleaching cotton fabrics that will lead to the immediate investment of practically \$1,000,000 in Chattanooga by Eastern and foreign capitalists and will revolutionize the methods of dyeing and bleaching now used in both this country and Europe.

The first advantage of the new formula, it is stated, is that it permits bleaching and dyeing to be ac-

completed at one operation instead of by eight or ten as is now the case. In using the new formula the solution is put into a vat with the color to be used, the bleaching and dyeing taking place simultaneously in 8 hours.

To utilize the new formula Mr. Cameron claims a \$500,000 knitting mill will be erected; a \$500,000 general bleachery, and a \$250,000 addition to the present plant of the Southern Asceptic Cotton Co.

Mill Men at Washington.

F. B. Gordon, of Columbus, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia; E. W. Swift, president Columbus Textile Manufacturers' Association, and J. D. Massey, treasurer Eagle & Phenix Mills, left Columbus, Ga., Saturday for Washington, D. C., where they appeared Monday before the subcommittee on textiles of which Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is chairman.

The above named committee was joined at Charlotte, N. C., by C. E. Hutchinson, president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina, and a strong committee of North Carolina manufacturers and the two State associations were given a joint hearing.

Annual Picnic at Pelham, Ga.

The annual picnic of the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co. was held Saturday, May 22nd. For the last 12 years the Pelham Mfg. Co. has given this day to the operatives. There was a large crowd at the park and the feature was the excellent dinner served free.

A speech was delivered by a prominent man and the older people spent the afternoon in singing while the children played. On account of the band having to be out of town there was no music and it was greatly missed, but everybody enjoyed the day.

Redfield Makes Further Remarks.

At a dinner given to Secretary of War Garrison last week, Secretary of Commerce Redfield said:

"The cost of labor is in many industries but a minor part of the total cost and rarely the controlling element therein," said Mr. Redfield. "The chief controlling factor in production is the rate and quality of output. The industries in our country which meet foreign competition best are those which pay the highest wages. The industries in America which profess the least ability to meet foreign competition are those which pay lowest wages among us, as the textile manufacturers.

"It is frequently true that the in-



Just in Passing

Competition is a peculiar thing. It make make enemies out of lifelong friends—if it's a political contest.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has met competition in but one way; the only way, in fact. It has delivered the goods, and where it hasn't, and I admit that there were things at first that we did not get on to, our education did not cost our customers a penny.

The great big business world is ruthless in its judgments of service rendered, and unless the service is rendered somebody loses.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

dustries which the highest protection from the tariff pay the lowest wages (wool and cotton) while those with the smallest tariff protection (shoes) pay higher and sometimes the highest wages.

"While it is true that some of our industries and many individual manufacturers in our industries are highly efficient, it is a fact that there are many more of whom the same cannot be said."

Inexpensive Shirts in China.

While many Chinese are adopting European dress and the sale of shirts and collars of foreign style is gradually increasing, the competition of native and Japanese brands is difficult, if not impossible to overcome. Chinese and Japanese shirt material is cheap and attractive, and the low price of labor enables the native tailors to place excellent shirts on the market at a most reasonable prices and to make them to order. A Chinese gentleman who dresses in foreign style had a native tailor come to his house and make shirts for him to order. The man made at least one shirt per day and received 140 cash per day for his work and his food in addition. As the food cost not more than 140 cash the total cost per day did not exceed 250 cash, which, at the present rate of exchange, amounts to less than 40 cents United States currency. As the shirts which this man made are excellent in every way, there is little inducement for the Chinese to buy ready-made shirts from abroad, for similar arrangements can be made in any part of China, the cost varying slightly.—Consular Reports.

Railroads Demand Better Baling.

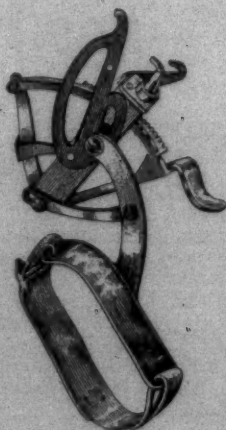
For many years the railways have sought to have cotton shippers exercise greater care in packing cotton. Government experts have estimated that of the cotton crop of the United States there is between the gin and spinner, a wastage and damage of many million dollars per annum.

The trans-Atlantic lines, who in recent years have been muled in heavy damages because of the poor condition in which cotton has been delivered to foreign consignees have now taken action that will reinforce the efforts of the railways.

From Sept. 1, 1912, to March 31, 1913 on the average one bale of cotton out of every six offered at the south Atlantic and Gulf ports were condemned; one bale out of every 10 was improperly marked. Beginning July 1 next their requirements will be more rigid; higher charges will be exacted for cotton loosely baled.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—A feature of the week in the cotton goods market was staple gray goods that after a week of increased activity closed Saturday at prices ranging in many instances one-eighth cent higher than those of the preceding week, with evidence of strength on all standard constructions. Converters came in quite freely on print cloths, drills and sheetings, buying goods for delivery up through November next.

The shortage of many staple lines of goods is being more strongly brought home to buyers. Several have been in the market in search of further supplies for their nearby needs and expected to have no trouble in getting what they required. They were surprised to find that the goods were not to be had and could not be turned out by the mills for some time.

Some orders have been placed in a quiet way for fall on certain well-known brands of bleached goods, also on coarse, heavy cotton goods for the cutting up trade. Western jobbers are showing more interest in fall goods than those in the eastern states, or in this market, but their orders so far have not been heavy.

The whole tone of the market is much firmer while nothing but strength is in evidence on staple goods. There is no sign at the moment of weakness which may develop in print cloth and staples. When it comes to the fancy goods division, conditions are not as good. Demands for fancies and novelties have been poor. Converters are not anticipating nor are they placing orders in quantities on spring goods. Chambrays are in good request, and the new prices named last week on prominent lines appear to meet with buyer's approval, judging from the way in which they have been placing forward orders.

The demand from China which began with moderate orders for light weight sheetings the first of last week has gradually increased. Buyers have been picking up odd lots of light and heavy weight sheetings and drills, and have secured some of these goods at attractive prices, which are not likely to be duplicated later on. It is estimated in some quarters of the market that the sales put through last week amounted to between 5,000 to 5,500 bales. More business is expected from China, as further inquiries have been received as to prices and delivery dates.

During the past week the Fall River print cloth market took on a much better and broader tone than has been evidenced for quite a long period. Nothing transpired to indicate that any great improvement might be looked for in the near future, but at the same time manufacturers have felt that the increased activity of the last few weeks, with a general steadying of prices may be taken as a sign of a better outlook for the trade.

Sales for the week were estimated at about 120,000 pieces, a very slight falling off from the total of the previous week. While much of the trading has been for spots, there have been some contracts placed which run along ten weeks. The sales have not been confined to any special style and this is looked upon by manufacturers as a favorable indication.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are given as follows:

Prt. clths, 28-in, std 3 3-4	—
28 1-2-in., std ... 3 1-2	—
4-yd, 80x80 ... 7	to 7 1-8
Gray goods, 39-in., 69	—
x72... .. 5 7-16	to 5 1-2
38 1-2-in, std ... 5	to 5 1-8
Brown drills, std ... 8 1-4	—
Sheetings, south-	—
ern std ... 7 3-4	to 8
3-yard ... 7 1-8	—
4-yard, 56x60s ... 6	—
Denims, 9-oz. ... 14	to 17
Stark, 8-oz., duck ... 14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—
inch duck ... 16 7-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz. ... 13 3-4	—
Std fancy print ... 5 1-2	—
Std gingham ... 6 3-4	—
Fine dress gingham 7 1-2	to 9 1-4
Kid fl. cambrie ... 4 1-2	to 4 3-4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

May 16, 1913	2,797,392
Last week	2,963,654
This date last year ...	3,164,989

Weekly Cotton Movement.

New York, May 23.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, May 23, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT

1913.	
Port receipts	59,620
Overland to mills and Canada	2,611
Southern mill takings (estimated)	26,635
Brought into sight for the week	65,596
Port receipts	9,468,872
Overland to mills and Canada	915,321
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,520,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	241,213

Brought into sight thus far for season 13,149,406

Fined for Stealing Cloth.

Hoyt Henderson, who was arrested at Lindale, Ga., last week, charged with stealing a large amount of cloth from the cloth room of the Massachusetts Mills, and who later pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined \$20 and costs, paid the fine and was released from jail.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

BOSSON & LANE

—Manufacturers—

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL, SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUES

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — While cotton yarns were not active during the past week many dealers express themselves as well satisfied with the volume of business.

There was a fairly brisk demand for spot yarns and there were a few sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds, but business was not well distributed. Some numbers of both weaving and knitting yarns are scarce and buyers pay the price without much protest. Deliveries on old contracts were good, except for the fact that many spinners are behind on deliveries.

Both underwear and carded yarn hosiery manufacturers are said to be doing a good volume and both were in the market during the week for spots. There was a fairly brisk demand for 24s Southern frame spun cones in quantities ranging from a couple to 20 cases for spot deliveries.

Manufacturers of heavyweight underwear have been buying for June and later deliveries on the basis of 19 1-2, 20 and 20 1-2 cents for 10s Southern frame spun cones, but the quantities purchased were not large.

Combed yarns were inactive during the week but there were a few sales of 20,000 to 50,000 pounds of single combed peeler to hosiery and underwear manufacturers, deliveries to start promptly. Some of the dealers are predicting that the fine mercerized yarns will be in good demand within a short time.

Consumers of weaving yarns are generally buying yarns from hand to mouth when they have no long contracts, but those who have orders that will require two and three months to fill are said to be well covered on yarns.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18 1-2-19
10s	19 — 19 1-2
12s	— 9 1-2-20
14s	20 1-2—
16s	20 1-2-21
20s	20 1-2-21
26s	23 —
30s	24 1-2-25

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 1-2—
10s	19 — 19 1-2
12s	20 1-2—
14s	20 — 20 1-2
16s	20 — 20 1-2
20s	21 3-4-22
24s	23 — 23 1-2
26s	23 1-2-24
30s	25 —
40s	30 — 31
50s	41 — 42
60s	52 —

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4 slack	20 1-2—
9-4 slack	19 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist	18 — 18 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	20 —
12s	20 — 20 1-2
14s	20 1-2—
16s	20 1-2-21
20s	20 1-2-21
24s	23 —
26s	23 1-2—
30s	24 1-2-25
40s	30 —

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 1-2—
10s	20 —
12s	20 1-2—
14s	21 — 21 1-2
16s	21 1-2-22
20s	21 3-4-22
24s	23 1-2-24
26s	24 1-2—
30s	24 — 25
40s	30 — 31 1-2
50s	42 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19 — 19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20 1-2
12s	21 — 22
14s	21 — 21 1-2
16s	21 1-2-22
18s	22 — 22 1-2
20s	22 — 23
24s	22 — 24 1-2
26s	22 1-2-25
30s	25 — 25 1-2

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2—
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2-27
30s	27 1-2-28
36s	33 —
40s	35 — 36
50s	44 — 45
60s	49 — 50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 —
24s	30 —
30s	34 —
40s	39 — 40
50s	45 — 46
60s	53 — 55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 1-2—
24s	31 —
30s	34 — 35
40s	39 — 41
50s	45 — 48
60s	55 — 56
70s	63 — 65
80s	70 — 74

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola, S. C., com.	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	6	80
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	80	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15	
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125	133
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista		
Arlington	141	
Avon		
Brown, common	115	
Cabarrus	150	
Cannon	151	
Chadwick-Hoskins	85	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pf	101	
Cliffside	190	195
Cora	140	
Efird	115	126
Erwin, common	130	150
Erwin, preferred	105	
Gaston	90	
Gibson	101	105
Gray	121	
Florence	124	
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Highland Park	186	155
Loray	10	
Loray, preferred	90	
Lowell	181	
Lumberton	251	
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	100	
Nakomis	200	
Patterson	125	
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	
Williamson	125	
Wiscasset	105	
Woodlawn	101	
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & int
Parker, pf	40	45
Common	16	20
Orr Cotton Mills	92 1/2	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oconee Mills, common	100	
Oconee Mills, pf	100 & in.	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100 & in.	
Parker Mills, pf	50	56
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	
Spartan Mill, S. C.	110	112
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	
Union-Buffalo, 1st pf	35	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	
Watts Mill, S. C.	106	
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

W. C. Stovall, of Kosciusko, Miss., has accepted a position at Guero, Texas.

T. L. Blow has resigned as second hand in spinning room No. 1, of the Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

D. S. Reynolds has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Melville Mills, Cherryville, N. C.

Lee Smith, overseer of spinning at the Flint Mill, Gastonia, N. C., has been visiting at Cowpens, S. C.

Frank Neighbors has resigned his position in the machine shop of the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. L. Rankin has accepted a position in the machine shop of the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

R. L. Lefort is now overseer of finishing at the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

W. P. Hurt has resigned as superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

T. C. Wilson has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. H. Cleghorn has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. F. Kersey has resigned as superintendent of the Coosa River Spinning Co., Bon Air, Ala.

S. J. Webb has resigned as superintendent of the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at Bon Air, Ala.

P. M. Sinclair has resigned as carder and spinner at the Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted a position at Aragon, Ga.

W. F. Davis has resigned his position at Bonham, Texas, to become overseer of spinning at the Brazos Valley Mill, West, Texas.

B. L. Amick has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to become superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

C. T. Sigmon has resigned as carder and spinner at the Belmont Mills, Shelby, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Melville Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

F. Dilling, president of the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., is on a business trip to New York and Philadelphia.

C. H. Hillman has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C., to become overseer of spinning and twisting at the Wilson (N. C.) Mills.

C. E. O'Pry has resigned as superintendent of the Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Mills.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co. CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

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A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

W. R. Coggins has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Foster has resigned as overseer of spinning at Hartsville, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C.

H. H. Boyd, superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was called to Waynesboro, Va., this week on account of his son, who was in school at that place breaking his leg.

Baby Show at Aragon Mills.

At the Aragon Mills of Rock Hill, S. C., a "Beter Baby" show was held last week by Miss Mary E. Frayser, head of home economics extension work at Winthrop College, and the idea is rapidly spreading.

The contest of Saturday was held in the warehouse of the Aragon Mill which had been suitably prepared for the occasion.

The babies were divided into two classes—one year old and younger and from one year to three years. For the best baby exhibited in each class a \$2.50 gold piece was offered.

At the next meeting, it is Miss Frayser's plan to tell the mothers how they can "better" the babies. It is a piece of constructive work which has been undertaken. Dieters will be placed in the hands of each mother which will cover fully the feeding of children from birth to the third year.

Killed at Pacolet.

Howard Pitmore early Sunday morning killed Pleas Gordon, at the Pacolet (S. C.) Cotton Mills, by striking him in the back of the neck with a bludgeon. Both parties appear to be between the ages of 18 and 20 years. Pitmore is under arrest on charge of murder.

From what can be learned of the affair, it seems that the two men went to the house of one Ben Smith and that while there Gordon tried to induce a young woman to sit beside him. This appeared to anger Pitmore and he put Gordon out of the house.

When neither of the men returned to the house after a considerable time had elapsed parties made an investigation as to their whereabouts. They came upon the two some distance from the house. Gordon lying on the ground writhing in death and Pitmore standing over him with a stick in his hand.

Doctors who were called in to make an examination into the cause of death testified that Gordon's neck had been broken with a stick.

Cowpens Mfg. Co.

Cowpens, S. C.

Chas. A. Pender Supt.
J. C. Nunnally Carder
A. P. Richie Spinner
A. L. Bannister Weaver
M. J. Smith Cloth Room
L. C. Barnett Master Mechanic

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Napper Operator Wanted.

Want high grade napper man. One who can grind and operate machines. Pay \$2.50 per day. Chas. H. Cole, Supt. Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

Help Wanted.

Wanted: At once complete set of help to start our new Mill Number 2. Includes hands for card room, spinning room and weave room. Cast your lot with us if you are looking for health, wealth and happiness. Apply promptly to W. C. Cobb, Supt., Ware Shoals Mfg. Company, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Wanted

One card grinder and spinning and spooling help. Advantages and wages good.

H. L. Holden,
Rocky Mount Mills,
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Winder Wanted.

Want second hand Universal winding machine. Style No. 90. Address Winding, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Spinning Help Wanted.

Want three or four families of spinning room help. Spinners make 15c per side, doffers 70c to 75c per day. All white work. No. 18s. Healthy location and fair treatment. Apply to

W. B. Holt, Supt.,
Columbia Cotton Mills Co.
Columbia, Tenn.

For Sale.

One of the best equipped Yarn and Cordage Mills in the South. Machinery, stone building, tenant houses, all modern and the best; 1296 spindles, rope attachment, etc. Run only 4 years. Plenty of good labor. Located in prosperous town. Churches school and good health. Cost \$53,000.00 and can be bought for \$18,000.00 to a quick buyer. Machinery cost considerably more than price asked. Address

Panola Cordage Co.,
M. E. Jarratt, Batesville, Miss.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or of spinning and twisting. 18 years experience. 8 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Married. Age 33. Best of references. Address No. 355.

WANT position as superintendent dyeing. Would take position of overseer of large weave room at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Address No. 356.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. 18 years experience. Good manager. Hustler for quantity and quality at low cost. Married. Sober. Best of references. Address No. 357.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 358.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 360.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, and can give present employers as reference. Long experience both as overseer and as superintendent. Address No. 359.

WANT position as carder in large mill at not less than \$3.50. Have run present job 18 months and can give present employers as reference. Can change on short notice. Address No. 361.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and am now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 362.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Good references from present employer. Address No. 363.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am expert machinist and have had long experience as master mechanic. Can furnish satisfac-

QUALITY vs. PRICE In Picker Sticks

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IVEY'S WOODEN LUG STRAP—CHEAPER AND BETTER

IVEY MFG. CO., - Hickory, N. C.

tory references. Address No. 364.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00. Am now running a room and giving good satisfaction. Experienced on Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 365.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 15 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Can furnish good references. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 366.

WANT position as master mechanic at not less than \$3.00. Now employed and have long experience. Good references. Address No. 367.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods in successful mills. Can furnish good references. Address No. 368.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 369.

WANT position as superintendent. Fully competent and well recommended by present and past employers. Married. Age 40. Temperate habits. Experience extends over 20 years. Address No. 370.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 23 years experience. Have run large rooms in S. C. Age 45. Good references. Prefer room with Draper looms. Address No. 371.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 372.

WANT position as overseer carding. I am 38 years old, married, strictly sober, and good manager of help. Hustler after quantity and quality, and keep eye on the cost. Can give references. Address No. 373.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as second hand on fine fancy cotton goods. Extra on Draper looms. Can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 374.

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WANT position as carder at not less than \$2.50 per day. Now employed but want larger job. 8 years experience as 2nd hand and overseer. Good references. Address No. 375.

WANT position as overseer of carding in 5,000 or 10,000 spindle mill. Would accept second in large mill. Now employed, and can furnish good references. Address No. 376.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill or carder in a large mill. Am now overseer of one of the largest card rooms in the South. Can give A1 references. Married. Have held present job for six years. Address No. 377.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 378.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction, but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 379.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 380.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck, drills, chambrays, dobby weavers, etc. First class references. Sober and reliable. Now employed. Address No. 381.

WANT position as overseer spinning or twisting or both. Have had long experience. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Can change on a week's notice. Address No. 382.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, denn warping and reeling, or overseer of spinning, carding or twisting in large mill. Now employed. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 383.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill. The middle or Southern States preferred but will go anywhere. Can furnish good references. Address No. 384.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3 per day. Can give good references and can change on six days' notice. Address No. 385.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 386.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed, but wish large mill. Can furnish good references. Address No. 387.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 388.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 10 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good reason for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 389.

experience on yarns from 5's to 80's. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Best of references furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 390.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 392.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years experience on check and plain work on Crompton & Knowles and Draper looms. Have only changed once in ten years. Now employed. Address No. 393.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 394.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 22 years experience in weaving and slashing. Have a good job but don't like location. Prefer Draper room. Good references. Address No. 395.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but wish to change on account of unhealthy location. Good references. No. 396.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam and electric power plants. Good references. Address No. 397.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can give satisfaction. Strictly sober. Have fine references. Address No. 398.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position of second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 399.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed, but prefer to change. Have long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 400.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 401.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 28. References furnished if desired. Address No. 402.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 26 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 403.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 404.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can assure best results as to production, quality, cost, etc. Address No. 405.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed as overseer of carding but wish to change for larger room. Good references. Address No. 406.

WANT position of superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed as spinner and assistant superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 407.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 408.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have



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Parties in a progressive South Carolina town offer to donate 100 to 200 acres of land, bordering the Southern Railway, to a textile manufacturer who will build and operate a plant in their town.

This town is the center of a prosperous cotton growing locality with several mills in nearby cities doing a successful business.

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Good churches, schools, banks, and other conveniences make this an attractive location for employees and their families.

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Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room 129

WASHINGTON, D. C.

filled one position as carder and spinner five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 409.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer print goods in N. C. Now employed, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Good references. Address No. 410.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored work. Address No. 411.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Age 31. Married. Now employed in successful mill. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 412.

AN EASTERN MAN experienced on fine yarns and goods wants position as superintendent of Southern mill and can furnish fine references. Address No. 413.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience. Several years in weaving, spinning and wide experience in dressing and slashing. Good manager of help and up-to-date on watching cost. Sober and good references. Address No. 414.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room in Ga., N. C. or S. C. Now employed as superintendent and have had long experience as overseer of weaving. Good references. Address No. 415.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now

carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 416.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed by good mill but would change for larger mill. Experienced on colored as well as gray goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 417.

WANT position as overseer cloth room in large mill by married man of experienced and ability. Am at present employed as overseer cloth room in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction. Can give references. Good reasons for desiring a change. Can change in two weeks. Address No. 418.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 16 years in card room. 4 years as overseer. Married. Age 33. Good references. Address No. 419.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 420.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 17 years experience in spinning and am now employed as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in first class mills and can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address No. 422.

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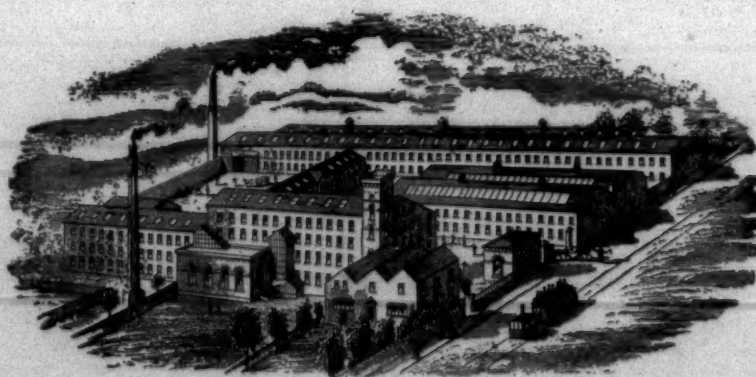
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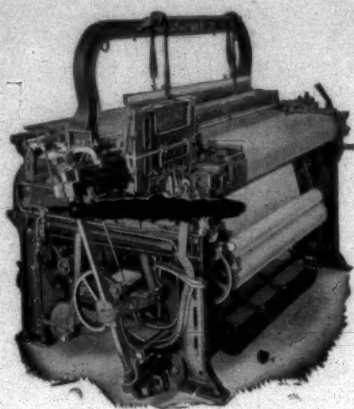
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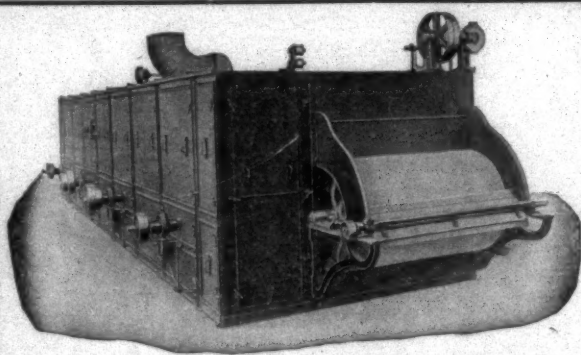
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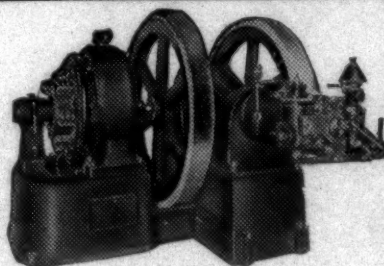
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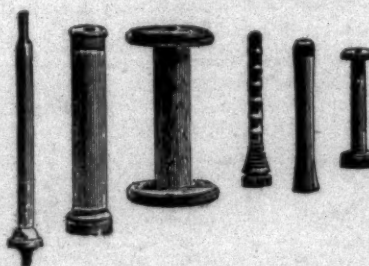
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